USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 7/11/2012
GAIN Report Number:

Argentina

Citrus Semi-annual

2012

Approved By:
Brooke Markley

Prepared By:
Maria Julia Balbi

Report Highlights:
Marketing year 2011/12 fresh citrus production, for all fruits except grapefruit, is estimated to decrease due to unfavorable weather conditions such as frosts and drought. Major drops were for oranges and tangerines, while lemon production decreased slightly. Exports for oranges and tangerines were revised downward as a result of smaller production and the EU economic crisis. Domestic consumption for oranges and tangerines is also reduced. Lemon export and consumption is projected to remain stable. Grapefruit consumption is forecast to increase to 65,000 metric tons (MT).

Argentina recently informed that a case of Huanglongbing (HLB or citrus greening) was recently found in the Northeastern of Argentina region. After evaluating the case and taking appropriate precautionary measures, the Argentine official phytosanitary authorities concluded that the country maintains its status of HLB-free.

Executive Summary:

For 2011/2012, fresh citrus production is estimated to decrease, except for grapefruit, due to unfavorable weather conditions. Lemon production was revised down to 1.2 million metric tons (MT), and orange and tangerine production were decreased from 750,000 MT to 500,000 MT, and from 350,000 MT to 250,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous USDA estimates. Grapefruit production is projected to increase to 160,000 MT as a result of higher yields. Lemon exports will remain stable at 260,000 MT due to smaller production, larger fruit sizes than the size demanded from export markets, and the EU economic crisis. Orange and tangerine exports are forecast to decrease to 90,000 MT and 80,000 MT, respectively, as a result of smaller production and reduced demand in some export markets. Grapefruit exports are projected to remain stable at 10,000 due to decreasing international demand. Domestic consumption is estimated to remain stable at 70,000 MT for lemons, and it is expected to decrease for oranges and tangerines to 340,000 MT and 100,000 MT, respectively. Grapefruit consumption is forecast to increase to 65,000 MT.

Commodities:

Lemons, Fresh

Oranges, Fresh

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

Grapefruit, Fresh

Production:

For marketing year (MY)2011/2012, fresh lemon production is estimated to decrease to 1.2 million metric tons (MT), 100,000 MT less than previous USDA official estimates, due to frosts in early July 2011, followed by a severe drought in January through March 2012. It is also a result of the natural lifecycle of plants, which allows fruit blossom heavier one season and lighter the following season, this year being the lighter season. In addition, harvest was delayed about 40 days due to excess rains at the beginning of the harvesting season. As a consequence of the drought, the fruit quality was excellent as dry weather favors plant health conditions. However, some of the fruit grew too much and exceeded sizes demanded by export markets therefore, it will be devoted for processing. Fresh orange and tangerine production is estimated to decrease drastically due to the drought followed by a severe frost in early June 2012. Post projects orange production to drop from the previous official estimates of 750,000 MT to 500,000 MT and tangerines from 350,000 MT to 250,000 MT. Grapefruit production is expected to increase to 160,000 MT, up 30,000 MT from previous estimates, as weather conditions were favorable, which increased yields. During the past few years, grapefruit production has been decreasing gradually as area planted to grapefruit is going down and being replaced with sugar cane and soybeans.

Fresh lemon production for MY 2010/2011 is increased to 1.5 million MT, compared to previous USDA estimates of 1.49 million MT, as a result of favorable weather conditions in the main growing region during CY 2010. Since production was very good, larger producers have been investing in new trees to replace old lemon trees. Despite a drought that affected fruit blossom in the Northeastern of Argentina

(NEA) region, the fruit recuperated favorably from the effects of the drought later in the season. Latest revisions from private sources increased production of oranges and tangerines by more than 35 percent to 800,000 MT and 400,000 MT, respectively. Grapefruit production was increased to 160,000 MT, up 30,000 MT from USDA estimates, as a result of favorable weather conditions.

The main lemon varieties grown in Argentina are as follows: Genova and Eureka; main orange varieties: Naventina, Salustiana, Washington Navel, Navel Late, Valencia Seedless, and Valencia Late; main tangerine varieties: Clementina, Clemenvilla, Ellendale, Malvasio, Montenegrina, Murcott, Ortanique, Satsuma, Okutsu; main grapefruit varieties: Marsh and Duncan (Source: Federcitrus). Overall, the citrus sweet varieties that have been expanding faster are seedless varieties, such as Tango for oranges, and Clementines and Clemenules for tangerines.

One of the main concerns affecting the citrus sector in Argentina is increasing production costs during the past few years (especially labor, inputs, energy, inland and ocean freight), as a result of a high inflation rate which, combined with the relatively stable value of the dollar, represents a significant loss of competitiveness for local exporters.

During the past few years, the Government of Argentina (GOA) reduced gas supplies to major industrial operations in the country to assure household gas supplies during winter. In the Province of Tucuman, main lemon growing region in the country, gas supplies were reduced by 30 percent in 2011. Gas supplies are expected to continue to be scarce as no major gas investments are being planned to overcome this energy problem. Gas is mostly used in lemon processing between May and September. The Governor of Tucuman Province has requested that the province be exempted from this measure as the lemon and sugar cane industries are seasonal operations between May and September every year. Although this is becoming an increasingly serious problem, so far, the local industry has not been significantly affected.

Government Support to Producers

In June 2011, two of the leading citrus companies from NEA decided to stop exports and suspend some of their employees as a result of extremely high costs, which continue to increase, and loss of competitiveness. In November 2011, over 400 producers with 13,000 hectares planted to citrus received a provincial government-support fund of about $1 million to help them recover from frosts and hail storms, which affected production in MY2009/2010.

Area Planted

Area planted to lemons has increased to 48,600 ha for MY2010/11 as a result of latest estimate revisions from the private sector, and it is expected to continue growing marginally, especially in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. In the Province of Tucuman, lemon production competes with sugar cane (for ethanol production) and, to a lesser extent, with urban expansion and soybean production, which has grown in marginal areas. According to private sources, the Argentine lemon sector is not expected to expand significantly through land investment but through the incorporation of new genetic material, which would improve yields. Area for MY2011/12 is projected at 49,000 ha.

For MY2010/2011, area planted to oranges and tangerines increased slightly to 48,900 ha and 35,600 ha, respectively. Area planted to grapefruit decreased to 6,400 ha and it is expected to continue to go

down, as grapefruit production competes with other more profitable crops, such as sugarcane and soybeans.

Processing
Fresh lemon for processing in MY2011/2012 is estimated to decrease to 870,000 MT, a drop of 102,000 MT compared to previous official estimates, due to smaller production. In MY2010/11, processing was increased to 1.16 million MT, as a result of larger production, smaller exports, and additional volumes of fruit which did not reach the size and quality required by export markets. Many producers chose to harvest smaller-sized fruit, which were devoted for processing, leaving larger sizes in the plants to obtain fruit suitable to the needs of more demanding export markets.

Fresh orange and tangerine for processing in MY2011/2012 is projected to decrease to 70,000 MT each due to smaller production. Grapefruit for processing is estimated to go up to 85,000 MT, as a result of larger production. In MY2010/2011, orange and tangerine for processing increased to 126,000 MT and 110,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous USDA official estimates, as a result of larger fruit supply than expected, as per latest estimate revisions by the private sector, and smaller exports (for oranges). Grapefruit for processing increase to 86,000 MT, due to larger production.

Over 50 percent of the total lemon production in Argentina is processed by four plants, of which three are located in the Province of Tucuman, and one in the Province of Salta. In addition, there are about 35 high-tech packing citrus plants which are approved for export by the Argentine sanitary authorities.

Investment
Investment in land devoted for lemon production is expected to continue to expand marginally, especially in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy, whereas in the Province of Tucuman lemon production competes mainly with sugar cane production. In addition, two new packing and processing plants will become operational in Tucuman in the near future. Investment is due to the profitability of the lemon sector, the potential opening of significant export markets for fresh lemon, such as the U.S. and China, and the expansion of leading beverage companies in Asia.
Investments in processing facilities and irrigation are also planned in the NEA region for "sweet" citrus fruit (orange and tangerine). There is an on-going project to build a juice processing facility in the Province of Entre Rios, with a $2 million-contribution by the Provincial Government, whose main purpose is to supply the increasing international demand for concentrated juices.

Consumption:
Fresh lemon domestic consumption does not typically vary much over time, unlike oranges and tangerines, which are often substituted by other types of fruit depending on the price. Lemon consumption in MY2011/2012 and MY2010/11 is estimated to remain stable at 70,000 MT and 80,000 MT respectively, compared to previous USDA official estimates.

In MY2011/2012, because of smaller supplies and lower production numbers, orange consumption is expected to drop drastically to 340,000 MT, down 191,000 MT from previous official USDA estimates, and tangerine consumption is also cut by a third. Grapefruit consumption is estimated to increase

slightly to 65,000 MT as a result of larger fruit supply. In MY2010/2011, orange and tangerine consumption increased to 550,000 MT and 175,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous estimates, due to larger production and smaller exports (for oranges). Grapefruit consumption increased slightly to 65,000 MT due to larger production.

Estimated annual per capita citrus consumption is as follows:

Year	Lemon	Orange	Tangerine	Grapefruit
2009	0.94	13.23	4.52	2.56
2010	0.74	10.15	4.35	1.95
2011	1.59	16.72	7.15	1.82

Source: Federcitrus, based on own data and, data from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, in Spanish), and Top Info Marketing S.A.

Trade:

Exports

Fresh lemon exports for MY2011/2012 are forecast to remain stable at 260,000 MT. Exports are not expected to increase due to smaller production, larger fruit sizes, which exceed the size demanded by most export markets, and as a consequence to reduced demand in the EU resulting from the economic crisis. Likewise, orange and tangerine exports are projected to decrease to 90,000 MT and 80,000 MT, respectively, for the same reasons. Furthermore, larger fruit supply is expected in competing countries. Grapefruit exports are expected to remain stable at 10,000 MT as international demand is decreasing gradually.

Fresh lemon exports for MY2010/11 were revised down slightly to 255,000 MT, despite larger production, due to increased competition from competing countries in the Northern Hemisphere, such as Spain and Turkey, whose production has gone up. In addition, for the past few years, the lemon industry has decided to export only fresh lemons meeting higher quality standards, thus restricting the export supply and preventing a steep decrease of international prices. This has left relatively high volumes of fruit were devoted for processing. This market strategy is expected to continue. Fresh orange exports decreased slightly to 125,000 MT, down 5,000 MT from previous estimates, and tangerine exports remained stable at 115,000 MT, despite larger production, as more fruit was devoted for domestic consumption and processing due to the economic recession in major export markets, such as some European countries. Fresh grapefruit exports decreased slightly to 10,000 MT as international demand for this type of fruit is going down.

It is not possible to export fresh organic lemons as the fruit must undergo a bleaching process, which is not allowed under organic certification standards. However, some lemon by-products are produced and exported as organic.

Argentine fresh citrus are exported to over 80 markets. The main export destinations, by volume, in CY 2010 and 2011 were as follows:

Fresh Citrus Fruit	**Destination**	**Market Share %**	
		2010	**2011**
Lemons	EU	75	70
	Russia	16	17

Oranges	EU	55	70
	Russia	18	9
Tangerines	EU	36	30
	Russia	37	40
Grapefruit	EU	83	86
	Russia	10	7

Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on data from the Global Trade Atlas (GTIS)

For MY2010/2011, no major export market diversification is expected for citrus fruit. In 2011, the EU remained the largest export market for most types of Argentine citrus fruit: lemons (70 percent market share), oranges (70 percent), and grapefruit (86 percent); and the second largest market for fresh tangerines (30 percent). Russia was the second largest market for all citrus fruit, except tangerines, where Russia is the largest market accounting for an average of 40 percent of total Argentine tangerine exports, 17 percent of lemons, 9 percent of oranges (down from 18 percent in 2010 due to strong competition from South Africa), and 7 percent of grapefruit. Other markets which increased imports of Argentine lemons were Ukraine, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, and United Arab Emirates.

Fresh citrus exports to Brazil are being affected by Brazilian import restrictions, which were implemented after the Government of Argentina (GOA) restricted imports of most products, not only from Brazil but from many other countries as well (see Policy Section).

Imports

Citrus imports are expected to remain negligible in MY2011/2012, and this trend is forecast to continue as Argentina is a net citrus fruit exporting country. In 2011, citrus imports totaled 4,035 MT, down from 9,327 MT in 2010, and were valued at $2.9 million. The decrease in imports is mostly due to import restrictions imposed by the GOA (see Policy Section). Imports came mainly from Chile (lemons), Mexico, Uruguay, and Chile (oranges), Mexico (tangerines), and Chile, Israel, and Uruguay (grapefruit).

Policy:

Import and Export Regulations

On December 22, 2008, President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner announced a package of stimulus measures for the Argentine agricultural sector. The measures affecting fruit and vegetables were published in the Official Bulletin, Decrees Nos. 38/2008 and 40/2008, on December 31, 2008. They established that the export tax for pears, apples, peaches, citrus fruit, grapes, blueberries, strawberries, onions, frozen potatoes, beans and pulses were reduced by 50 percent (i.e. fresh deciduous fruit and stone fruit currently pay a 5 percent export tax, while citrus fruit and vegetables pay 2.5 percent). The changes did not have a significant impact on overall fruit production. Export taxes for these products were already relatively low (5 percent to 10 percent). Part of Argentina's 2.5 percent export tax on citrus is rebated depending on the size of the container.

The Argentine fruit sector is concerned about the numerous trade restrictions and requirements affecting imports which have been instituted by the GOA. These policies hamper producers in acquiring needed production and processing inputs, and have also reduced citrus imports. Most importantly, they are affecting citrus exports to Brazil, a major market for Argentine citrus. Other measures require preapproval for imports weeks before beginning the importation process. Additional obstacles include

the imposition of strict limits on foreign exchange transactions and restrictions against the payment of dividends and repatriation of profits, more widespread usage of non-automatic import licenses, and difficulties in obtaining country-of-origin certificates for products to be imported.

Export and import tariffs for all citrus types are as follows:

Export and Import Tariffs **All Citrus Fruit (HTS codes: 080510, 080520, 080540, 080550)**	
For countries outside MERCOSUR AREA	%
Import Tariff	10.00
Statistical Tax	0.50
Export Tax	2.50
Export Rebate for cases containing less than 16 kg.	5.00
Export Rebate for cases containing 16–20 kg.	4.05
Export Rebate for cases containing more than 20 kg.	2.70
For countries within MERCOSUR AREA	
Import Tariff	0.00
Statistical Tax	0.50
Export Tax	2.50
Export Rebate for cases containing less than 16 kg.	5.00
Export Rebate for cases containing 16–20 kg.	4.05
Export Rebate for cases containing more than 20 kg.	2.70

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Phytosanitary Issues

Argentine phytosanitary authorities continue negotiations with China to reopen the market for Argentine fresh lemons. Trade was interrupted in 2005 when China established cold treatment for all citrus fruit, which damaged the fruit quality. The industry has been focusing on other export destinations pending negotiations with officials in China. Currently, the market is open to fresh "sweet" citrus varieties. Moreover, there are on-going technical discussions with the U.S. to reopen the market for Argentine fresh citrus fruit. A research study was completed showing data that *Citrus Variegated Chlorosis* (CVC) cannot be transmitted through lemon seed, but can be transmitted through sweet citrus seed. The study was evaluated by USDA/APHIS. The Argentine sanitary authorities **(**SENASA) survey study concluded that CVC was not detected in lemon trees growing in close proximity to CVC infected orange trees. However, the study did not address the condition in which lemon trees may become infected with CVC, and the potential risk of transmitting this disease via fruit seeds originated in the infected trees. Due to this gap in the information about this disease, the Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) and the Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory (PERAL) consider that there still remains uncertainty surrounding the likelihood that lemon trees can become infected with CVC. Because of this uncertainty, it is possible that the CVC pathogen could be transmitted via infected lemon seeds, posing a potential risk to U.S. agriculture. APHIS has concluded that, until the dynamics in which lemon trees may become infected with CVC are better understood and it is demonstrated that lemon seeds are not a viable pathway for CVC, APHIS will require that lemons originated in Argentina are certified as follows: that lemon fruit are produced in an area that is free of

CVC and that consignments of lemon fruits from asymptomatic trees are imported into non-citrus producing U.S. States. However, if SENASA conducts controlled transmissibility experiments and can demonstrate to our risk analysts that CVC is not transmitted via infected lemon seeds, then the above certification would not be necessary.

APHIS Buenos Aires was officially informed that a case of Huanglongbing (HLB or citrus greening) was recently reported in one infected tangerine tree in Puerto Deseado, Province of Misiones (NEA region of Argentina – close to the border with Brazil). The infected tree was destroyed as a precautionary action. In addition, SENASA intensified the surveillance for citrus species in the area with sampling in 150 premises with negative results for both presence and vector (*Diaphorina citri*) of the disease. SENASA stated that, since the location is not a citrus commercial area, and it is surrounded by national parks, it is likely that this was an illegal introduction from Brazil. Based on the above, SENASA concluded that the country mains its status of HLB-free.

Several years ago, in order to protect Argentine citrus production, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAGP, in Spanish) implemented a National Program for HLB Prevention, composed by the following organizations and agencies: National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, in Spanish), National Service of Agriculture and Food Health and Quality (SENASA, in Spanish), National Seed Institute (INASE, in Spanish), provincial governments, Experiment Station "Obispo Colombres", and entities from the private sector related to the citrus activity.

Argentina has a National Traceability System, which allows local phytosanitary authorities, producers, and exporters to learn about the various treatments applied to the fruit, from the plant to the port of destination. This guarantees the importer that the product is healthy and safe.

Marketing:

Prices

International (FOB) Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit:

Overall, fresh citrus average FOB prices during 2011 were higher than the previous year, except for lemons. For lemons, by the end of the marketing year, prices fell due to the delay in the arrival of fruit shipments to the main EU markets. The highest FOB price for lemons during 2011 was $915/MT (March); for oranges, $531/MT (June); for tangerines, $894/MT (February); and for grapefruit, $723/MT (March).

Lemon	**FOB Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
January	583	713	--	700
February	1,022	604	--	--
March	870	778	978	915
April	1,016	589	620	644
May	1,074	556	671	666
June	1,076	602	742	689
July	976	633	724	716
August	758	657	783	688

September	710	642	698	679
October	694	566	700	--
November	844	--	667	--
December	683	--	700	--
Average	**859**	**634**	**728**	**712**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Orange	**FOB Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	251	194	155	114
May	534	440	483	495
June	552	494	498	531
July	549	478	471	506
August	520	485	457	519
September	472	455	422	486
October	409	384	381	357
November	--	205	232	116
December	--	--	--	--
Average	**470**	**392**	**387**	**391**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Tangerine	**FOB Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
January	196	333	1,000	--
February	741	1013	821	894
March	728	785	774	806
April	756	733	763	779
May	786	749	766	818
June	779	760	768	837
July	769	749	771	838
August	773	742	746	842
September	722	721	742	827
October	467	655	695	754
November	889	--	100	--
December	--	--	--	--
Average	**691**	**724**	**722**	**822**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Grapefruit	FOB Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	1,200	--	--
March	167	598	700	723
April	651	546	546	541
May	587	571	521	525
June	594	533		
July	590	584	478	477
August	587	572	582	600
September	412	513	667	---
October	161	--	--	--
November	684	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--
Average	493	640	566	565

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Wholesale Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit:

Lemon	Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	390	366	1,020	1,070
February	340	352	1,150	1,166
March	630	350	950	970
April	540	328	680	646
May	298	258	490	436
June	332	222	470	392
July	387	221	460	392
August	363	261	490	375
September	308	357	560	389
October	460	470	660	442
November	447	742	675	555
December	401	737	953	666
Average	408	389	773	625

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Orange	Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	**2008**	**2010**	**2011**
January	210	217	280	308
February	310	229	280	338
March	300	276	340	366
April	350	310	340	448
May	322	298	350	434
June	283	301	320	380
July	300	295	310	345
August	331	299	300	312
September	299	339	280	336
October	372	350	293	380
November	361	373	300	397
December	259	382	313	369
Average	**308**	**306**	**309**	**368**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Tangerine	Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
January	n/a	n/a	360	422
February	n/a	n/a	350	366
March	190	n/a	350	331
April	250	296	330	305
May	288	305	330	331
June	299	320	340	352
July	341	332	330	350
August	340	330	310	347
September	293	345	290	340
October	366	400	283	342
November	439	389	295	433
December	n/a	442	398	369
Average	**312**	**351**	**301**	**357**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Grapefruit	Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	300	365	510	541
February	340	NA	550	965
March	410	NA	520	793
April	390	403	490	515
May	313	313	440	478
June	296	301	400	473
July	332	306	390	422
August	311	288	370	401
September	281	336	350	380
October	299	340	343	407
November	372	371	440	424
December	452	377	595	576
Average	**341**	**340**	**450**	**531**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Domestic Retail Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit:

Citrus Fruit	$/kg
Lemon (premium)	n/a
Lemon (standard)	1.33
Orange (Navel)	1.33
Orange (Valencia)	0.78
Tangerine (Clementina)	2.22
Tangerine (Nova)	3.49
Tangerine (Murcott)	1.33
Tangerine (Dancy)	1.19
Tangerine (Ellendale)	1.19
Grapefruit (Marsh)	n/a
Grapefruit (Ruby)	1.55
US$1 = AR$4.5 (July 6, 2012)	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on supermarket prices

Promotion

"ALL LEMON Tested & Certified for Export" is the Argentine quality seal which certifies the quality of about 85 percent of lemons devoted for export. Currently, this program, created in 2009, carries out audits to the 15 leading lemon producers and exporters in Argentina. Its primary goal is to develop and

establish quality standards to be applied by lemon companies, which are committed to export a strictly selected product. Lemons identified under ALL LEMON parameters must comply with:

- High juice content
- Resistance and durability
- Firmness
- Freshness
- Uniform format
- Balanced color
- Skin in optimal condition
- Traceability and safety

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Lemons/Limes, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	43,575	43,575	44,000	48,600	44,000	49,000
Area Harvested	42,000	42,000	43,000	45,000	43,000	45,500
Bearing Trees	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,500
Non-Bearing Trees	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000
Total No. Of Trees	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,100	15,500
Production	1,000	1,000	1,490	1,500	1,300	1,200
Imports	7	7	1	1	2	0
Total Supply	1,007	1,007	1,491	1,501	1,302	1,200
Exports	264	264	260	255	260	260
Fresh Dom. Consumption	45	45	80	80	70	70
For Processing	698	698	1,151	1,166	972	870
Total Distribution	1,007	1,007	1,491	1,501	1,302	1,200
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Oranges, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	48,229	48,229	48,300	48,900	48,300	48,900
Area Harvested	45,500	45,500	46,000	46,500	46,000	46,500
Bearing Trees	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Non-Bearing Trees	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total No. Of Trees	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Production	770	770	580	800	750	500
Imports	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total Supply	771	771	581	801	751	500
Exports	157	157	130	125	120	90
Fresh Dom. Consumption	530	530	391	550	531	340
For Processing	84	84	60	126	100	70
Total Distribution	771	771	581	801	751	500
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Apr 2010		Market Year Begin: Apr 2011		Market Year Begin: Apr 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	34,930	34,930	35,000	35,600	35,000	35,600
Area Harvested	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,500	33,000	33,500
Bearing Trees	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Non-Bearing Trees	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total No. Of Trees	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Production	360	360	280	400	350	250
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	360	360	280	400	350	250
Exports	119	119	115	115	105	80
Fresh Dom. Consumption	150	150	110	175	150	100
For Processing	91	91	55	110	95	70
Total Distribution	360	360	280	400	350	250
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Grapefruit, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA	New Post	USDA	New Post	USDA	New Post

	Official		Official		Official	
Area Planted	7,685	7,685	7,500	6,400	7,300	6,350
Area Harvested	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Bearing Trees	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,550	1,500
Non-Bearing Trees	70	70	70	50	60	50
Total No. Of Trees	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,550	1,610	1,550
Production	140	140	140	160	130	160
Imports	2	2	1	1	1	0
Total Supply	142	142	141	161	131	160
Exports	11	11	11	10	10	10
Fresh Dom. Consumption	60	60	60	65	60	65
For Processing	71	71	70	86	61	85
Total Distribution	142	142	141	161	131	160
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						